

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

Sewing Machines

--FOR--

Christmas Presents

About One-Quarter Usual Prices.

\$17, \$18, \$19, \$21. Drop Head \$24.50.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

84, 86, 88, Main St.

Sultana Raisins, Large Prunes, Apple Butter, Silver Plums, Boiled Cider, Table Raisins,

Game Pates, Bloater, Sardine and Shrimp Paste, Russian Caviar,

Plenty of "Sweet Clover" Cream,

M. V. N. BRAMAN,

101 Main Street.

Telephone 220.

A Leading Chemist Says:

He can make a coal as good as PITTSBURGH COAL, but he must have the purest of carbon and the purest of hydrogen and oxygen.

If there be any slate, iron or sulphur in the principals, the compound will be like the other, coals--will clinker, wear out grates, burn poorly, in short expensive at any price.

Perfect combustion--One place only. We handle fine quality hard wood and kindling.

W. C. BAXTER & CO.,

Tel. 257-3.

53 HOLDEN ST.

We Are

Thinking that Xmas will soon be here, therefore we expect large demands on us. But we are prepared to meet them all. I will not try to enumerate our good things, but a visit to our store will be convincing that you can get just what you want.

For Pies

Full lines of Evaporated Fruits, Pumpkin, Mince Meat, Etc. Our stock is complete in all kinds of Canned Goods. We have fancy Table Raisins.

19 Eagle Street

Telephone 28-5.

H. A. Sherman.

TREATY CONCLUDED.

Judge Day Says All Possible Work Done.

Spain Incensed Over President's Reference to Loss of Maine. France Snarling.

THE TREATY FINISHED.

Spaniards Refuse a Coaling Station in Carolines.

Paris, Dec. 8.—The treaty is finished. Judge Day today said "we have settled all points upon which there is possibility of agreement. Only the engraving remains."

The Spaniards today refused to cede to the United States a coaling station in the Carolines.

The American peace commissioners entered joint conference today in a nervous frame of mind. They evidently had reasons to believe that even at this late hour there might be a rupture. This feeling of apprehension was based on the temper the Spaniards have displayed lately. This week the commissioners of Spain do not conceal the fact that having failed to gain the important points, they are indifferent as to whether or not the conferences result in the settlement of peace by signing a treaty which causes Spain to lose all her colonies.

The miscarriage of negotiations would leave their political prestige at home no worse if not in better position than if they signed the treaty. The Americans were anxious not to give the Spaniards any pretext to break off negotiations or take offense.

The Madrid papers are disposed to revive the question of the Maine and excite public opinion against the United States on account of the reference made to this subject in President McKinley's message to congress. They contain reports that Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, made impassioned denunciation of President McKinley at the last joint meeting of the commissions. Senor Montero Rios did refer to the Maine but only in a calmly worded sentence. He expressed regret that the President had spoken, as Spaniards thought, unjustly of them. The Spaniards had already proposed at this conference to have the responsibility of the Maine loss reported upon by a joint commission of European power. The American commissioners refused to listen to this and permitted Senor Montero Rios' reference to the President's message to pass unchallenged as a discussion would have provoked debate and bad blood.

Diplomatic circles in Paris predict as one result of the treaty a diplomatic contest between France and the United States which may become an important chapter in history. The French government is reported to have resolved to take up the case of French holders of Cuban bonds, and it is believed France will declare that the repudiation of the bonds is a result of the treaty which the victorious nation imposed upon Spain.

They argue that through the treaty the responsibility has been shifted upon America and therefore the French government will endeavor to exact some pledge for payment or guarantee of the bonds.

The impartial says: "There is great indignation at the rejection by the American commissioners of the request made by Senor Montero Rios for a neutral investigation into the loss of the Maine." A semi-official note just issued says, "Spain has been treated by her conqueror with unexampled cruelty and she is resigned to her fate. But she cannot tolerate President McKinley's accusation for she is conscious of her complete innocence." It is understood the government has decided to end the Paris conferences on the ground that a discussion of secondary questions is impossible.

They Don't Want Her.

Havana, Dec. 8.—The statue of Isabel la Catolica in the middle of Central park this city, was found this morning holding a valise in one hand and a steamer rug in the other placarded "Bon voyage."

Picquart's Trial Deferred.

Paris Dec. 8.—The court of cassation this afternoon ordered a stay of the proceedings of the Picquart court martial.

MILES ON ARMY BILL.

Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson Promoted.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Gen Miles expects to appear before the house military committee in a few days to set out personally the reasons why he thinks his army bill should pass. The most urgent is the fact that immediately upon the formal announcement of peace the American army may be suddenly reduced one third and at a time when troops will be especially needed for garrison duty. The volunteers also must all be discharged when they enlisted for the war only.

Mr. Dingley's Guests.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Sir Wilfred Laurier, premier of Canada, Sir Louis Davies and James Winter, premier of New Foundland, members of the high commission, occupied the gallery of the house today as guests of Mr. Dingley, member of the commission.

Hobson Promoted.

The President today nominated Hobson for naval constructor.

Vermont Postmaster.

The President today nominated Barney Cannon, Jr., postmaster for Belows Falls, Vt.

THE LONDONIAN LOST.

Furness Line Founders, Captain and 24 of Crew Go Down.

Boston, Dec. 8.—A dispatch received at the office of the Furness line at noon today from Baltimore announced that Captain Lee and 24 of the crew of the Londonian were lost and that 43 survivors were rescued by the British steamer Vedamore. Among the saved were 22 cattlemen including the foreman and 23 of the crew. The Londonian sailed from Boston November 15 for London and was sighted on beam ends and abandoned. She undoubtedly has gone to the bottom of the ocean.

THE BICYCLE RACE.

The Dutchman Is Troubled by Piece. Men Fall Asleep.

New York, Dec. 8.—The erratic Dutchman Waller was leader in the bicycle race. At 7 o'clock this morning he passed Miller and took front place at 2 o'clock. He held an 18-mile gait for two hours. Pierce regained first place at 8 o'clock while Waller slept. Albert is rapidly climbing up. Grooss and Bliven left the race during the night. Waller and Hall fell asleep on their wheels at 8 o'clock this morning. Pierce is 37 miles behind the best record by Miller last year.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The New Time, a Chicago reform magazine, has been consolidated with The Arena of Boston.

Cubans in Havana are pleased by the president's attitude as to the future government of the island.

The United States cruiser New York, which left Newport News on Dec. 5, has arrived off Havana harbor.

It is reported that the Turkish cavalry will be increased by 25,000 troopers on the advice of Emperor William.

The Prospect (Me) stone quarry, formerly the property of E. B. Mallot, was sold at auction to William L. Noyes for \$2000.

New Jersey Episcopal clergymen demand that Brigham H. Roberts, congressman-elect from Utah, be unseated because he is a polygamist.

The opening session of the New Hampshire conference, Epworth league of the Methodist church, attracted a large number of delegates at Suncook.

James Dunn and Martin Riley, both in the light weight class, fought six scientific rounds at Fall River. The men finished fresh. No decision was announced.

The members of the Chinese foreign office are greatly perturbed at the French ultimatum regarding the missionary held prisoner by the Szechuan rebels.

The quarterly meeting of the Home Market club was held at Boston. The present secretary, Albert Clarke, and the treasurer, Beverly K. Moore, were re-elected.

The anger of the Dowager Empress of China at Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, is said to have culminated in a secret order to capture Kang-Yu-Wei at all costs.

Dell Durgin, reported as having been shot Sunday by Fred Cates near Bingham, Me., being taken for a deer, is still living, though his wound is such that the surgeons are unable to operate for fear of death.

PERSONAL ADVANTAGE

Considered More Than Government's Honor In Canal Dealings.

Nicaragua Should Be Held to Her Promise.

Uncle Sam's Consent Must Be Gained Before Forfeiture of Concession.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Senator Morgan has notified the senate of an amendment to the Nicaraguan canal bill, authorizing the immediate issuance, with a guarantee by this government of \$5,000,000 in bonds for the redemption of all outstanding stock, except that held by the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the cancellation of all obligations.

He also submitted a report dealing exclusively with the fact that the government of Nicaragua has granted a concession to construct a canal to another company than the Marine Canal company. The report upholds the rights of the Maritime company for the present, and for an extension of its concession for 10 years more.

It arraigns the conduct of the republic of Nicaragua, as well as that of the American citizens securing the new concession, in the most severe terms, attributing the course of Nicaragua to jealousy of Costa Rica, and that of the concessionaires to a purpose to "obstruct a great national policy in selling out to a trans-continental railway company for the defeat of a supposed competitor."

"It would be well," the report says, "if the reputation of those concerned in this dishonoring governments for their personal advantage and using their powers to create jealousies between states, if it could appear that their conduct is not also corrupt."

The committee adduces, as a justification of the new report, the seriousness of the situation, saying on this point:

"The serious consequences likely to result to the United States from this unprecedented and unwarranted action of the late government of Nicaragua, and the evident purpose to force our government into payment of a large sum as compensation for the future consent of the republic of the United States of Central America to the creation of a maritime canal through the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, requires the committee to present the grounds on which it insists that this proceeding is without any support in law, justice or equity, and that it violates the hitherto cordial relations of the United States with Nicaragua."

The report takes issue with the contention that Nicaragua owns both banks of the San Juan river, declaring that Costa Rica has equal rights since the arbitration of President Cleveland as the owner of one bank of the stream. The report states that in making the concession of right of way granted by Nicaragua no mention was made of Nicaragua's claim, rendering it incumbent upon Nicaragua to put the canal company in possession of the channel of the river.

"Here," the report says, "was a breach of agreement for which the canal company has paid \$150,000, that entitled the company to the return of the money and other damages. It also imposed on the United States the duty of compelling the redress due them if redress had been sought."

The report contends that the circumstances of the concession point to the fact that the concession provides for a charter to be granted to the United States.

"In this attitude," the report continues, "the duties and the responsibilities of Nicaragua are very high, if they do not even rise to the dignity of solemn pledges, and consequent sovereign responsibilities to the United States, whose intervention is sought in the chartering of the corporation."

It is then set forth that the United States is a party to the measure of building the canal at the instance of both Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and it is claimed that the consent of this country is also necessary to any proceeding on the part of Nicaragua looking to the forfeiture of the concession.

"Nicaragua," the report asserts, "cannot repeat an act of congress, which dedicates the canal and its concessionary incidents to a corporation chartered for such great purposes."

The report says that the concession provides for the submission of any dispute to arbitration, and it is claimed that this provision operates to prevent any arbitrary action on the part of Nicaragua.

Dwelling on Nicaragua's course in the matter, the report says:

"How this unexampled condition is to be dealt with otherwise than by an expressed and determined attitude on the part of the United States, is a question that carries with it the danger of serious embroilment in the near future. If Nicaragua is not held to the performance of her agreement, years will elapse and many dangers will be encountered before even a start can be made toward the construction of the canal."

Hobson Going to Manila.

New York, Dec. 8.—Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson will go to Manila to superintend the raising of the sunken Spanish war vessels. He has not yet given up hopes of successfully raising the Colon, but is doubtful whether the navy department can be induced to go to further expense in this work.

On a Peaceful Mission. Hong Kong, Dec. 8.—General Rowland and Dr. Losada, representatives of the Filipino junta, started yesterday for Washington under instructions to "endeavor to remove misapprehension and suspicions and cultivate the friendliest relations with the American government and people."

Two Perished. Wadena, Minn., Dec. 8.—The Central House here was burned Tuesday night. All the guests in one wing were obliged to escape through the windows. Two bodies, burned beyond recognition, have been recovered. Several persons were seriously injured. The property loss was small.

LOCAL NEWS.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

Man From This City Tried to "Shove" Bad Money in Pittsfield.

Frank Hall of Kingston, N. Y., was arrested in Pittsfield yesterday charged with "shoving" counterfeit money. In court there this morning his case was continued till tomorrow, and local people will go down to see if he can be identified as one of the "pushers" who have been flooding this city. Hall went to Pittsfield from here.

Hall got on the train to Pittsfield at Maple Grove yesterday, tried to pay his fare in bad quarters, and then went into several saloons and a tobacco store, trying to pass off bad quarters. Finally he was arrested.

He tried to tell a straight story, but by his own confession was a liar on some points, and not too much confidence was placed in what he said. He claimed to have been in this city only since Tuesday.

Too Much Snow.

Many complaints are heard from people who have occasion to drive to and from this city to Adams. The west road, which is the main thoroughfare, is certainly in very bad shape and needs fixing at once. If nothing else can be done the large snow drift that has been piled up on the road from the boundary line at Zylonite to Valley park, should be removed. At present the teams are compelled to follow a broken road very close to the street railway. It is impossible to drive in the center or on the west side of the road. No two teams can pass, except at certain places.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Dr. Gadsby, principal of the high school, has moved from Quincy street into E. B. Carpenter's house on East

—Arrangements are completed to hold the twelfth night party in Columbia theater January 6. The proceeds will be used for charitable purposes.

—Ada Quadiand of Prospect street while sliding just before noon today, ran into a wagon and was hurt about the face. Dr. Rice attended but found the injuries slight.

—Joseph Hunter, who has given up singing in opera, will take part in the concert of the Sons of St. George tomorrow evening in C. A. R. hall. The concert promises to be one of the most enjoyable of the season.

—The Misses Shorrocks entertained about 20 friends with whist last evening. The prizes were won by Miss Harriet Parker and A. Shorrocks and the consolation prizes went to Miss Helen Arnold and John Maxon.

—Mountain lodge, A. O. U. W., nominated officers Wednesday evening. He elected December 21. Two candidates were initiated and 10 applications were received. The lodge will hold a ladies' night Thursday evening December 29, at which time the degree of honor, a social and beneficial auxiliary for members and their families will be instituted.

—Dr. A. A. Willett, "the apostle of sunshine," will give the third entertainment in the Y. M. C. A. course on Friday, December 16. Although this genial advocate of good cheer has been for over a third of a century in the front rank of pulpit orators and lecturers, he is still young in spirit and vigorous in action and never faces an audience that he does not capture.

—Lincoln camp, Sons of Veterans, will put on at Grand Army hall next Thursday evening the "busting bag" which was such a striking success at the Universalist church Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The larger stage in Grand Army hall will give better facilities for the production, which will be followed by dancing, making a very pleasant evening's entertainment.

—An entertainment for the pupils of the evening schools was given in the Houghton school building Wednesday evening. Musical and literary selections were rendered by Miss Elizabeth Costello, James Morley Chambers, Herbert Clark, Miss Demings, Harry Browne and George Davis. At the conclusion of the program Harry Browne, who served in the army, and George Davis, who served in the navy, answered many questions regarding the war with Spain and their personal experiences, and were heard with keen interest by all present. Another entertainment will be given this evening at Drury, consisting of readings by Miss Parker.

—Today was the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. At Notre Dame church there were masses at 5 and 7 o'clock in the morning and high mass at 9 o'clock. There will be a vesper service at 7 o'clock with a sermon by Rev. Fr. Lord of Pittsfield. At St. Francis' church there were masses at 5 and 7 and high mass at 9 o'clock. This evening at 7:30 there will be a reception of the Ladies' Sodality and the Children of Mary, each of which organizations will receive several new members. A beautiful shrine has been erected in the sanctuary and decorated with flowers, and the occasion will be one of much interest to the people of the parish.

Germany No G.O.P.

London, Dec. 8.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, who denies that Germany is negotiating for the acquisition of the Carolines, says: "A certain sentimental desire exists in the public mind on the subject, but the government has not yet ascertained the views of the United States regarding it, and will do nothing until it knows the final form of the peace treaty between the United States and Spain."

Miller Leads.

New York, Dec. 8.—The scores of the 15 leaders in the bicycle race at 1 a. m. were: Miller, 116 miles, one lap; Pierce, 113.2; Waller, 114.1; Albert, 114.1; Stevens, 110.8; Quinn, 109.9; Nawn, 109.1; Lawson, 108.1; Hale, 101.2; Aronson, 90.2; Forster, 85.8; Schner, 84.1; Joyeux, 82.8; Julius, 82.3; Pilkington, 80.2.

It's in the Air

The real Christmas spirit permeates the whole store. The briskness, brightness, freshness of the December weather with the holiday shopper everywhere is contagious. If you are near Cutting Corner and have money to spend prepare to spend it now.

The Advantage

Of early selections are apparent to all and you can have your present neatly boxed and delivered when you choose. For the boys our Boys' Department is a delight and each mother will find long counters filled with Reifers, Suits, Caps, Underwear, Sweaters, Hosiery, etc., to her liking.

Cutting Corner

Is always at the front at Christmas and you can count on our being at our best. For we have new leather and celluloid sets, handkerchiefs, mufflers, gloves, caps, valises, dress suit cases, smoking jackets and bath robes, etc.

C. H. Cutting & Co.

Cutting Corner. Wholesalers-Retailers.

Ready for the Holiday Trade

Watch our the Holiday Novelties at special prices. We can save you money on your holiday presents, as well as on prescriptions, patent medicines and all other goods found in a first class drug store.

Below is a list of our many bargains.

Mellan's Food, 75c size	55c	Brown's Sarsaparilla \$1 size	65c
Mellan's Food, 50c size	34c	Pinkham's Compound, \$1 size	65c
Malted Milk, 50c size	35c	Green's Nervum, \$1 size	65c
Malted Milk, \$1 size	75c	Paine's Celery Compound, \$1 size	65c
Malted Milk, \$3.75 size	\$3.00	Parlana, \$1 size	65c
Maline Preparations, \$1.00 size	75c	Booth's Hyomei, \$1 size	65c
Moki Tea, 25c size	17c	Quinine Pills 2 gr., 50 per doz. 6 doz. 25c	25c
Carter's Little Liver Pills, 25c size	12c	A 50c lamb's wool sponge	25c
Casteria, (genuine) 35c size	23c	A 50c chamois skin	25c
Blood Wine, 50c size	33c	Chest protectors	50 and 75c
Blood Cordial, 50c size	42c	One Box Pure Glycerine Soap, 4 cakes 15c	15c
Beef, Iron and Wine, 50c size	29c	Hot water bags, 50c size	30c
Bacon's Celery King, 50c size	23c	Hot water bags \$1 size	50c
A large bottle of Lavender, Violet, Florida or Cologne Water,	40c	Atomizers, regular price \$1.00, our price,	50c
One Quart Best Bay Rum	50c	A Razor, regular price \$1.50, our price	75c
A two-ounce bottle of the best Extract Vanilla, Orange or Lemon	25c	A Razor, regular price \$1.50, our price	1.00
Hood's Sarsaparilla, \$1 size	65c	A Razor, regular price \$2.50, our price	1.50
Dana's " " \$1 size	66c	A Razor, regular price \$5.00, our price	\$3.

JOHN H. C. PRATT,

The Pioneer Cut-Price Druggist,

30 Main St. Opp. State St.

SACRIFICES IN FURNITURE.

Cash or Installment.

New kitchen stoves and ranges,	from \$15 00 to \$35 00	New bedroom suits, from	\$15 00 to \$35 00
New parlor stoves,	2 50 to 12 00	Six-foot extension tables	\$3 50 to 7 00
Second hand kitchen stoves,	from \$5 00 to \$15 00	Dress and iron bedsteads,	3 25 to 12 00
Second hand parlor stoves,	from \$1 00 to \$8 00	Linen shades, all colors, 15c each.	Extension and woven wire springs at \$2.00.

Remember the place \$5 Center St. Flaherty block, near Eagle St.

GREENBURG & BOUCHARD.

Elegant Goods....

The people say that a jewelry store should be judged by the stock of watches and Diamonds it carries. If such is the fact then our store should be headquarters for Christmas shoppers.

DIAMONDS.....

Our stock is superb. In Rings, Brooches, Pins, yes, some in Watches with diamond settings. You will not find a better assortment in the city.

WATCHES.....

For ladies or gentlemen, large and small, Gold or Silver, all the standard works and at prices that will tempt you.

CUT GLASS.....

Beautiful goods, embracing every conceivable dish, in the most elegant patterns.

SILVERWARE.....

From a souvenir spoon to an elegant tea set. Late designs, rich and rare.

CANES and UMBRELLAS.....

With gold and silver handles. An assortment which will please.

ENGRAVING.....

Remember we will engrave initials or monogram on your purchases free, making the present the more acceptable.

...L. M. Barnes...

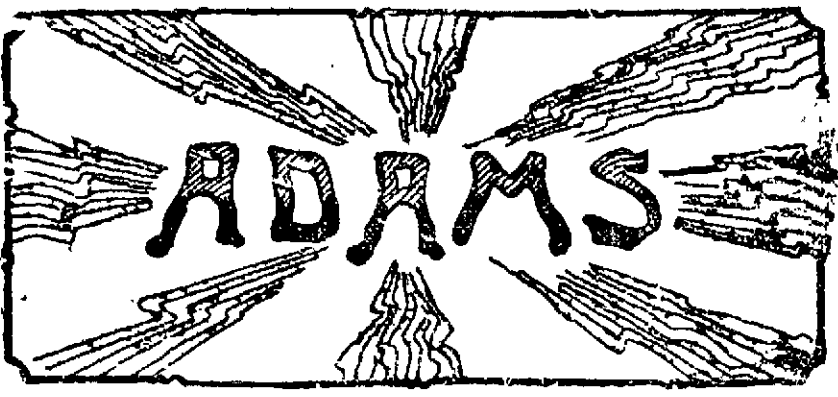
Jeweler. 5 Wilson House Block.

P. J. BOLAND

Tailor Importer.

Our large line of Foreign and Domestic woollens for fall and winter wear is now ready for your inspection. An early inspection will be advantageous to you as the line is now complete. A new line of fancy vestings just received which are very smart.

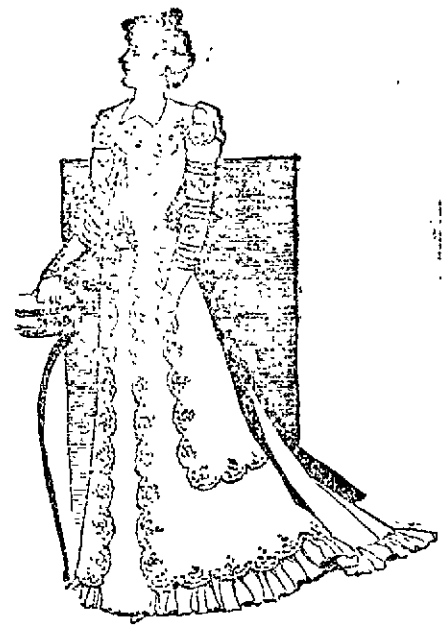
Boland Block, Main and Bank Sts.



WOMEN AND FASHION.

Morning (from Paris)—Costume For Young Woman—Making Blouse Waists Fit.

In one act of "Le Maître de Forges" Mme. Jean Harding always wears a soft, clinging white gown. For this season it is a princess gown of white crepe, beautifully embroidered in deep cream color. The front and ruffle around the bottom are of plain white crepe, and over



A JANE HADING COSTUME.

this is a sort of redingote, the edge of which is scalloped, and which is trimmed up and down the front and around the bottom with a double row of embroidery.

Around the half low neck is a deep collar almost covered with the embroidery.

The close fitting sleeves are made of alternate clusters of ruffles of the crepe and bands of the embroidery. There is a slight fullness at the top, over which is a little embroidered cap.

The girdle is pale green ribbon tied in short loops, but with long ends, reaching almost to the bottom of the bodice.

The illustration is taken from Les Premières de La Mode.

Uses For Odd Claps.

You can give a modish air to a bodice by the simple device of opening it at the left side and apparently securing it over the full vest that shows beneath by three clasps. Any woman with an eye for dress can see how to space them without directions. The clasps or ornaments are of jet, of cut steel, of ivory or oxidized silver.

If you know how and where to go, you may be able to pick up pretty ornaments of amber or clover colored crystal. Sometimes the ornament has a fringe of small beads to match. You must remember to place them only at one side and that is the left.—London Mail.

Costume For Young Woman.

For a young woman an appropriate and in every way attractive costume is shown in the illustration. The material for the body of the costume is medium weight tobacco colored cloth. The skirt is perfectly plain, hangs straight in front and at the sides and falls in easy, graceful folds in the back. It displays



APPROPRIATE AND ATTRACTIVE.

considerable amplitude at the bottom and follows the modified bell design in a general way. The combination corslet and overskirt is close fitting and buttons down the back.

The corsage is of dark green velvet with a small design in a darker shade. It fits closely in the back and is made in the form of a blouse in front. The sleeves are close fitting to the shoulders, where they are finished in puffs of medium size.—New York Telegram.

No. 7.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

THE COUNTING HABIT.

Why the Man Wanted a Clock That Did Not Strike.

"Does it strike?" asked the man who was buying a clock.

"Certainly," replied the salesman.

"Take it away," broke in the intending purchaser.

"It has a very soft, musical tone," urged the salesman. "Nothing loud or brassy about it, you know."

"Can't help it. I don't want anything that strikes."

"Nearly all the handsome parlor clocks are made to strike," persisted the salesman, "but of course you needn't wind up the striking part."

"Ah! That's different," said the intending purchaser. "Let me look at it again. You see, the trouble with me is that I have acquired the counting habit. Did you ever acquire the counting habit?"

The salesman didn't think he had, but as he didn't know just what the counting habit was he wasn't sure.

"I don't know just how I acquired it," explained the intending purchaser, "but I presume at some time that I don't recall distinctly I had to rely upon a clock striking the hour to know the time. It takes very little to fasten a habit upon one, and in a short time I found myself doing it mechanically. No matter where I was or what I was doing, the moment a clock began to strike I would begin to count the strokes. In fact, I would have counted three or four before I became conscious of what I was doing, and I would have to keep it up to the end. I tried to break myself of it, but it was no use. I would wake up in the night counting the strokes. When in conversation, I would stop in the middle of a sentence, if the clock began to strike. It would even interfere with my thoughts if I were alone in the room. So long as a clock is striking it claims my attention, and I can break away from it only by a supreme and most apparent effort. It's not that I want to know the time—it's a morbid habit. That's why I want a clock that doesn't strike."—Chicago Post.

Bill Blue of Engine Two.

William Blue was an engineer in the employ of one of the trunk railway lines in this state. One of his duties was to haul the through freight over the western division, and his pet engine was No. 2. One night he had an accident. One of the flues in the boiler of his pet blow out, and he was stuck, blocking the main line. He reported the matter to the division superintendent, unwittingly, as follows:

Engine two blew out a flue. What'll I do?

Bill Blue.

Then he sat down to await instructions. This is what came over the wires from the superintendent's office about 20 minutes later:

BILL BLUE—You plug that flue in engine two and pull her through in time to get out of the way of twenty-two.

This order is stuck up in the cab of engine two.—New York Commercial.

The Name Bismarck.

Few people know how Bismarck and his ancestors got their name. Bismarck is the name of one of those ancient castles a short distance from Stendal, on the road from Cologne to Berlin, in the center of the old marquisate of Brandenburg. The castle had this name because it defended the "marca," or the line where the river Biese formed a boundary in former times or mark of defense against intruders: hence the name Bismarck.

His Method.

Charles—I don't see how Blank can make any money out of that tobaccoist's business of his. He's always smoking the best cigars himself.

Fred—Oh, that's his method of advertising.

Charles—How so?

Fred—Puffing his goods.—London Fun.

The Adams Co-Operative Bank

Has \$3500 to Loan.

This form of bank affords a convenient way for borrower to pay off a mortgage by small monthly payments.

For particulars inquire of

Frank Hanlon,
Secy-Treas.

CEYLON AND INDIA TEA.

Is the best breakfast beverage, rich and wholesome, Does not cause indigestion like coffee. Make according to directions.

Use less tea and infuse THREE to FIVE minutes. Always use boiling water.

Ask Your Grocer for LIPTON'S CEYLON - INDIA TEAS.

Be Comfortable.

Hats and Caps.

This cold winter weather makes one think of war headgear. In fact, you need it. Now, we have an assortment of nice warm caps at all prices. Our Celebrated Wilcox Derby has no equal, you know.

Warm Gloves.

You need something warm for your hands. Call and see our Gloves and Mittens. All prices and styles.

Winter Clothing.

Do you need a Winter Suit, an Overcoat or an Ulster? Or possibly Warm Underwear? If you do, call and see us, and see what bargains we can give you.

M. GATSLICK,

The Reliable Clothier and Furnisher.

66 MAIN STREET.

Sole Agent for the celebrated Wilcox Hat.

..VOCAL STARS..

Herbert Johnson's Quintett Club OF EOSTON.

Will give a concert in

G. A. R. Hall Friday Evening of This Week

Lovers of vocal music will remember with delight the efforts of this quintett club at the concert of the North Adams Vocal society two years ago. The Sons of St. George have fortunately secured these artists for their concert to be given Dec. 9, 1898.

Remember the Date.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

You can get it at Frank Fountain's.

That's fact not fiction. If you are looking for Christmas presents—and nearly everyone is these days—you can get them there. Have you made up your mind yet as to what you will give? If not here is a few helps.

Christmas Reminders:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Photograph Albums. | Checkers. |
| Work Boxes. | Backgammon Boards. |
| Toilet Cases. | Games of all kinds. |
| Pocketbooks. | Juvenile Books. |
| Card Cases. | Toys in profusion. |
| Willow Baskets. | Mechanical Toys. |
| Fountain Pens. | Dolls, large and small. |
| Kodaks. | Candies of all kinds. |

New and Beautiful Goods. Call and See Our Stock. It Will Please You.

Frank Fountain Bank Street. North Adams, Mass.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

It will pay you to call at my store before making your selections of Christmas Presents. My expenses are small and I do not need big profits to make a living, thus my customers reap the benefit. In new goods I have Hat Pins, Lace Pins, Watches and Tooth Brushes, Porcelain Clocks, Gold Chains and Fancy Jewelry of all kinds.

WETMORE Watchmaker 29 1/2 Jeweler

INSURANCE of all Kinds TINKER & RANSFORD.

Office over Adams National Bank. The Leading Agent

Genuine Welsbach Gas Lamps and Mantles

AT CUT PRICES.

For Spot Cash. Mail orders promptly attended to.

GEO. E. PATTON COMPANY, 49 Center St.

New Store. New Goods.

It will pay you to call and see me and you will find my prices right.

Silver Novelties. Silverware. Mantle Sets. Watches. Diamonds. Evening Cases.

Get our prices and you will get our goods.

F. E. BURR

Corner Main and Marshall Streets.

Business Cards.

Millinery.

Mrs. E. B. GERMANN. Fashionable Millinery, Gloves and Corsets of all kinds. No. 4 Union street, O'Brien block, up one flight.

Undertakers.

SIMMONS & CARPENTER. Furnishing Undertakers. No. 25 1/2 Eagle street, North Adams, Mass.

Livery.

FORD & ARNOLD. Livery and Feed Stables. Single and double teams. Coaches for funerals and weddings. Four or six horse teams for large or small parties. 72 Main st. Telephone 245-12.

J. W. FLAGG.

Livery, Stage and Boarding Stable. Main street, opposite the Wilson House. Main Adams. New coaches for funerals, parties and funerals. First-class single horses and carriages at short notice on reasonable terms. Also village coach to and from all trains. Telephone connection.

J. COON.

City Cab service. J. Coon will run a first class cab to all parts of the city from 1 p. m. to 1 a. m. Telephone 122-2.

Monumental Works.

MEANY & WALSH. Dealers in and cutters of Native and Foreign Granite and Marble. No. 19 Eagle street, North Adams.

Carriages.

LUDWIG VADNAT. Carriage and Wagon Builder. Manufacturer of light carriages, sleighs and business and heavy vehicles. Made to order at short notice. All work warranted as represented. Repairing in all its branches at reasonable terms. Located in place, harnesses, and all kinds of blankets. Center street, rear of Blackinton block.

Professional Cards.

Physicians.

C. W. WRIGHT, M. D. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. New Bank Block, Main street, North Adams. Specialties in all diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Formerly at Central Hospital, also at Central London Eye Hospital, and at the New York Hospital, New York.

C. E. HENIN, M. D. Office and residence 105 Main street. Bank street. Specialties in the diseases of children and women. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Telephone call 22-2.

N. M. CROFTS, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Diseases of the stomach and intestines a specialty. Also analytical and microscopical laboratory work. Office New Sullivan block, Main street. Night calls at the office, on one night.

Dentists.

JOHN J. F. McLAUGHLIN, D. D. S. Dental Parlors. 105 Main street, North Adams. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Main street. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Office hours 8:30 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.

Civil Engineer.

F. B. LOCKE. Member American Society Civil Engineers. Surveys, plans and estimates. 39 Main street, North Adams.

Attorneys.

W. B. ARNOLD. Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Office, Rooms 2-4 Boland Block, Main street, North Adams.

JOHN E. MAGENIS. Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Office, Kimball block, Main street, North Adams.

WILLIAM H. THATCHER. Attorney. Counselor-at-Law. Office, Rooms Kimball block, North Adams, Mass.

Architects.

ARTHUR G. LINDLEY. Practising Architect, 3 Church street, Williamsburg, Mass. Plans and Specifications furnished at a reasonable price. Prompt attention.

Architects and Engineers.

LAPORTE & BOND. Main office, 49 Main street, North Adams, Mass. Branch office, Boland Block, 66 Main street, North Adams, Mass.

Teacher of Violin.

Can also furnish any number of pieces from Steele's soloist orchestra, also violin and piano, violin and cello. Call or address John W. Steele, 62 William street.

W. H. GAYLORD.

Special Sale of

-CLOAKS-

Every lady wanting a new Cloak should examine our garments.

We have great bargains in our Dress Goods Dept.

Our Black Dress Goods are especially attractive in quality and price.

We have the largest line of Ladies' Undervests and Pants.

Keep the children warm by using Dr. Denton's Sleeping Garments for Children.

NOTICE.

The commissioner of public works will be at his office each week day from 1:30 to 3 p. m. J. H. EMIG.

Gravel Roofing,

T. F. Kennedy,

Successor to J. M. Abbott.

Sole agent for Berkshire County for the Bee Hive Brand of Roofing Material.

All orders promptly attended to. Particular attention given to Repairs.

Office 24 Main Street.

Residence Cor. Spring and South Street, North Adams.

APPOINTED OVERSEER.

Some time ago the Transcript announced the resignation of Enos C. Bean, overseer of the carding department of the Berkshire mills. His successor has been appointed and is Horace Fifield. Mr. Fifield has been second hand in the carding department of Berkshire mill No. 3 for some time. He is a capable and experienced man and the company decided that he could fill the position. Mr. Fifield is an energetic young man who has always lived in this town, and his many friends are pleased to learn of his advancement and wish him all success.

With Mr. Fifield's appointment as overseer of mills 1 and 3, his former position as second hand in No. 3 is vacant. This will be filled by George Crozier, who gets the position from real merit and is sure to be able to fill it.

A COMMUNICATION.

There are a number of complaints heard of late, regarding the care of the sidewalks about town. It is said that the superintendent is rather inclined to be negligent in breaking paths after a heavy snow storm. He is also lax in his efforts to keep the snow off of certain sidewalks, where the town is expected to do it. There has been no sand put on any of the sidewalks this year, notwithstanding the fact that it was very much needed. Many people now begin to appreciate the good work of Major R. A. Whipple when he is in command of the force.

A TAXPAYER.

TO OPEN A NEW STORE.

The vacant store in Collins block on Center street, formerly occupied by the Bay State Clothing company, will soon be occupied. Emmet Gage and Mr. Frumkin have formed a company and will open a furniture and undertaking store there. Mr. Gage is a step-son of the late James R. Pickett and has had some experience in this line. Mr. Frumkin is of the firm of Frumkin & Co., of Park street and is experienced in the furniture business. They expect to open their new business next week.

GOOD FISHING AT CHESHIRE.

Some of the finest pickerel ever seen were brought to this town Wednesday from Cheshire. A number of fishermen from here fished at the reservoir all day and returned loaded down with fish in the evening. The fish would average a half a pound each. Men who have been to the reservoir say that they never had experienced such a fine season before. The ice on the pond is perfectly safe and every day the pond is covered with men, fishing. A party from here left this morning to try their luck.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL.

Friday, tomorrow evening, is the time for the second annual ball of the Malespinners association. All arrangements are complete and from the sale of tickets there is every reason to believe that the affair will be most successful. Those in charge will spare nothing in trying to give all who attend a good time. A special car will accommodate North Adams people. It is being held by a labor organization and this will insure greater success in attendance. Palmer's orchestra will furnish music and Fred D. Field will prompt.

This town has appealed again for a state road from the North Adams line at a point near Joseph McAdoo's farm on the East road to Lime street in East Renshaw.

George Shand is cutting ice about six inches thick with which to furnish customers. It is being cut on Howland's pond at Zylonite.

The tickets for Dr. E. E. White's lecture to be given at the opera house under the auspices of the grammar schools, are now on sale. The proceeds are to be used in decorating the school rooms.

Tickets for the Nativity play at the opera house next week are on sale. The reserved seats at F. E. Mole's drug store are fast being taken.

The regular prayer meetings will be held at the churches this evening. Capt. Phil I. Barber of Greenfield visited friends in town Wednesday.

C. E. Jenks, E. Riley, John Sullivan and James Kershaw were in Pittsfield Wednesday evening.

Thomas Johnson, who has been quite ill, is able to be out.

William Arnold has a new bay driving horse.

Miss Katherine Cary of Mill street went to Hoosick Falls, N. Y., today.

A. H. Simmons has been in Boston the past few days.

The regular meeting of Court Adams, American Order of oresters will be held this evening. Every member is requested to be present.

The Renshaw Mfg. Co. is to have the weave shop at their lower gingham mill, lighted by electricity.

Fred Beeler is carrying mail on M. J. Curran's route for a few days.

Charles Griswold has taken a position as hostler for Lawyer F. T. Shaw.

Frank Harris of Savoy was in town, Wednesday.

John Burke, who has charge of the mail route from this town to Savoy, had one of his feet badly frozen last week. He was unable to work for several days.

Found—A ticket to Dr. E. E. White's lecture, "The Duty of the Hour." The owner may have same by calling at F. E. Mole's and paying charges.

Becoming Dresses For Stout Women.

A black net waist will apparently reduce a stout woman's size, but she must not use the cross tucks. She should put on lengthwise strips of black lace insertion and finish off the lower edge with narrow folds of black silk like the skirt. The latter should be of five gores with two tiny ruffles on the edge. A design which is much trimmed should be avoided. Have the collar a band of brilliant jet and jeweled passementerie, or of velvet or taffeta of a bright color.—Ladies' Home Journal.

SIMPLE AT FIRST.

It is Foolish to Neglect Any Form of Piles. Cure Them at the Beginning.

Piles are simple in the beginning and easily cured. They can be cured even in the worst stages, without pain or loss of blood, quickly, surely and completely. There is only one remedy that will do it—Pyramid Pile Cure.

It allays the inflammation immediately, heals the irritated surface and with continued treatment reduces the swelling and puts the membranes into good, sound, healthy condition. The cure is thorough and permanent.

Here are some voluntary and unsolicited testimonials we have lately received:

Mrs. M. C. Hinkly, 601 Mississippi street, Indianapolis, Indiana, says: "Have been a sufferer from the pain and annoyance of piles for 15 years. The Pyramid Pile Cure and Pyramid Pills gave me immediate relief and in a short time a complete cure."

Major Dean of Colours, Ohio, says: "I wish to add to the number of certificates as to the benefits derived from the Pyramid Pile Cure. I suffered from piles for 40 years and from itching piles for 20 years and two boxes of the Pyramid Pile Cure have effectually cured me."

Most druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure or will get it for you if you ask them to. It is 5 cents for full sized package and is put up only by the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

A DALTON MAN'S LUCK.

Everybody in Dalton knows William J. McDonald, the heavy man, residing on Daly avenue. Read what he says: "For five years I have been a constant sufferer from that torturing, itching, burning, scaling disease of the skin, salt rheum. My face and arms were covered with an eruption that would almost drive me crazy at times. I spent hundreds of dollars in consulting physicians, with no relief. I had given up all hope of ever being benefited when I read a testimonial in The Call from John Cushman, Housatonic street, Dalton, Mass., who had been cured of a similar case to mine by using Curo Blood Tonic. As a last resort I decided to try this new blood medicine and purchased a bottle at Cooper's drug store. Before I had finished half the bottle the eruption had disappeared and my suffering had ceased. My skin is clear and I have not seen any signs of the disease since. Curo Blood Tonic is a wonderful blood remedy, and I cheerfully recommend it for all cases such as mine." Regular \$1 bottle, 25 cents. For sale by Malone, the druggist, Eagle street, North Adams, Riley, Adams. They refund the money to every one dissatisfied with the result of this remedy after having given it a fair trial.

Mixing His Drinks.

There is a story told of Mr. Gladstone which would show that the true meaning of the old saying, "Do not mix your drinks," was unknown to the great statesman. It is said to have been his habit to let the wines which were served in the course of dinner mobilize at his elbow and during a pause in the conversation not seen any signs of the disease since. On one occasion Mr. Gladstone, who had refreshed himself as usual in this hazardous way, inveighed against the practice of mixing wines. It was respectfully pointed out to him that he had been guilty of this very act; but he explained to his own satisfaction that to mix wines was to fill up half a glass of champagne from the port decanter!—Cornhill Magazine.

The spread of "realism" is marked by the case of a man, recorded in a New York newspaper, who "walked in his sleep because he dreamed that he had no car fare."

A philosopher in the Indianapolis Journal observes that money is like ice—the hotter the time the sooner it is gone.

Sterling Silver Novelties.

The best selection ever shown in town. Prices Low. Call and look over our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods. Select line of watches. Everything in the jewelry line.

A. J. Hurd,

Jeweler, Stationer, Newdealer.

PARK STREET,

Adams, Mass.

Two Expert Watchmakers.

WHAT A SHOE OUGHT TO BE

Is just what our shoes are, and just what ought to be the cost is what our shoes do cost—\$3.00.



Bay State Clothing House
Armory Building, Adams

The Transcript.

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock; 10 cents a week, 10 cents a month, \$3 a year.
WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning; 15 a year in advance.
A. W. HARRIMAN.
The Transcript Building, Bank Street, North Adams, Mass.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.
—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by The Transcript up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY"
From the seal of the city of North Adams

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 8, '93

ADVERTISERS in The Transcript are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

COMMUNICATIONS on live topics are solicited by The Transcript. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

THE MEANING OF IT.

This is a wonderful community. It produces new movements with more frequency than Spanish America produces rebellions. But yesterday it was the John Parker club; today it is the Workingmen's Municipal league. The meaning of it all is not far below the surface. The workingmen of this community as well as those of every other community are dissatisfied with their lot. The ballot as a means to social betterment is something that has been preached to them by politicians and reformers alike. They have got the idea and they are making unwieldy efforts to work it out. Some day they will produce something of benefit to themselves and to the whole social system. But as yet they have not learned to recognize the demagogue on sight. The crafty politician knows too well the kind of bait to use in fishing for votes and he hardly ever fails in his angling. There is no sorer sight than the workingman clinging to hopes falsely aroused in him by men who seek to profit by his confidence and support. In the long run the workingman sees his error and forsakes the false leader. But an important opportunity has passed him and perhaps he has again given the sceptic cause to say that he will never know his real friends. As we have said, the workingman has not yet learned to recognize the demagogue on sight.

THE WORKINGMAN'S CAUSE AND CANDIDATE.

William Dobson and his supporters have given to the public the reasons why they claim the attention of the voters and ask for their good will. You may disagree with them, but you must not overlook the quiet dignity with which they approach you. And there is some charm in their unconventionalism. Mr. Dobson's supporters have organized themselves and call the organization the Workingmen's Municipal league. They are to plead the workingmen's cause and pledge themselves to do it honorably. Mr. Dobson is pledged to that course, too, and he must expect destructive criticism if he departs from it.

The league and its candidate ask the people to consider measures which are largely in the interest of workingmen. They want the nine-hour day, the nine-hour day specified in city contracts, a resident citizen labor clause in city contracts, the selecting of officials from the people of the city, economy because of the large city debt and improved outlying streets. They come forward and politely say they want these things and provide a means by which the city may know how many of its voters desire them. It is a specialized platform on which to go before the people, but its singleness of purpose may prove to be its strength. The issue is well defined and the number of votes to the credit of Mr. Dobson on election night will say whether it is the expression of a deep-seated want. And it should be remembered that Mr. Dobson's strength will not show all of the sympathy for what he represents. That strength will be no more than the number of voters to whom the labor platform means more than any other issue of the campaign. There are many voters in sympathy with the platform, who will think their vote put to better use if cast in some other direction.

There is a very refreshing thing about this labor movement—it went after the candidate; not the candidate after it. Mr. Dobson is one of the loyal Parker men who advised against Mr. Parker running independently. He insisted that Mr. Parker's request for the unanimous nomination of Mayor Cady left no honorable course open to Mr. Parker except the hearty support of the republican nominee. Until that request was made Mr. Dobson was in favor of Mr. Parker making a fight. Being a delegate to the convention that nominated Mayor Cady and taking part in the unanimous nomination, Mr. Dobson refused to be a party to the renouncing of the pledge implied in it. The meeting that resulted in his being a candidate was held to discuss Mr. Parker and when the hopes centered in him were disappointed Mr. Dobson's name was accepted by acclamation.

Hood's
Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Mr. Dobson was brought from his home to the hall and his protests were drowned in enthusiastic cheers. He submitted to the will of his fellow workingmen and is now a candidate for office through the most spontaneous and unexpected outburst that has happened in this city in many years. One more point to emphasize. Look how the purpose of the earnest men in the Parker club discloses itself when the opportunity offers. The cohesive force of that club was the issue in the platform of the Workingmen's Municipal league. Ambition and unwelcome counsel lie in enough politics to overcome its power.

Liquor dealers should insist that the milking hour has not yet arrived.

If the saloons be attacked let them be attacked to a purpose and not for a purpose.

Mr. Dobson has assumed quite a responsibility. It is something to be an honest labor leader.

The Municipal league will not win at the polls, but it may make an impression that will be of value. The league must remember that the people will watch it closely and that its strength will lie in the dignity and straightforwardness of its course.

The sensational attack on Colonel Clark finds no sympathy in northern Berkshire. The members of Company M declare the colonel to be a soldier. They refute the charge of cowardice brought against him and are willing to give evidence to disprove it. The men are wondering how much spite it required to produce the charges.

The new labor movement has nothing in it referring to license or saloons. Its candidate has placed himself on record as having no desire to interfere one way or the other, and interested parties need not try to saddle a no-license scheme on the league. The league need beware of voluminous professed friendships. Recent desertions should contain a lesson.

Colonel Higginson in an article in the Woman's Journal reviews the "changes of 50 years in the position of American women." What he has to say under the fourth heading in which he treats of the political condition of women is this: "Women do vote on certain points in many states, in a number they have equal suffrage, and it is conceded that the presence of women at the polls renders them far more decent, the tobacco smoking and spitting being much in abeyance when women are to be looked for."

Was not Senator Hoar in something of an untenable position yesterday? His opinion that senators cannot be commissioners without losing their independence as members of the senate must be accepted as mere opinion until it is in some way substantiated. By ostensibly conferring honors on members of the upper house the executive might remove opposition to a very dangerous policy if Senator Hoar is to be believed. True Americans will not believe the senator. They have faith in their country and in their fore-most men and they will not believe that independence is no more than an idle boast. Senator Hoar is not going to act in a way that will make us inquire about the number of his years?

The Chalet.
The axis, or chancel, deer of the Indian jungle can claim to be the most ornamental of all the 36 races of deer to be seen gathered together at Woburn. In the early summer, when all the other deer except the wapiti are either studding their horns or "in the velvet," the axis are in perfection, both of color and antlers. The large herd of this species looks as if carved out of ivory and red gold in the sunshine and verdure of English scenery. Their horns are almost white, their eyes and muzzles of jet black, their throats white and their backs and sides a brilliant golden tan, spotted with round dots of purest white. It is worth a pilgrimage to Woburn to see these deer alone. They breed constantly, sometimes producing two fawns in the twelvemonth.—Spectator.

Welcoming Fresh Cares.
"As far as fresh cares are concerned," said a man of mature years, "as I grow older I rather welcome them. They blot out the old cares completely and so show how unsubstantial they were, and I know that in due course these new cares will be supplanted by others and will as completely give way to them. Thus I am constantly reminded that our cares really don't amount to much, except as we imagine them great, and I expect to see the day when I shall give but scanty room to them and not be disturbed by them at all."—New York Sun.

Blind Reading.
By a system of numeral type invented by Rev. W. H. Murray of Peking, originally a Scotch workman, the blind people of China are now taught to read and write in less than three months, and this in spite of the fact that there are 408 distinct sounds in the Chinese language. By a special adaptation of this system the blind are now actually teaching sighted pupils to read.

In some of the European art galleries the dust is removed from the paintings and statuary by means of an air pump, a jet of air being thrown with great force against the article which needs dusting.

King is the most ancient of titles. It, or its equivalent, is found in every known language.

Rats avoid a house wherein a guinea pig is permitted to roam at will.

HULL'S MILITARY BILL

Widely Differs In Many Respects to That Proposed by Miles.

Volunteers and Civilians Are Given a Chance.

Army of 100,000 Men to Be Scattered From the Antilles to Manila.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Representative Hull, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, yesterday introduced a bill increasing the regular army to approximately 100,000 men. The bill was framed at the war department and had the approval of the secretary of war. It is not the bill framed by General Miles as this measure has not the high rank proposed by the Miles bill and some of the appointments are open to officers of the volunteers or from civil life. It provides for a lieutenant general and what is considered a sufficient increase of major and brigade generals to command an army of 100,000 men scattered from Porto Rico to Manila.

The artillery arm is reorganized, separating it into coast and field artillery, but promotion is to be by seniority of the whole army. A decrease of the enlisted men is made so that the army can be increased by recruits in case of war to full strength. The cavalry is increased two regiments, the infantry five. The enlisted strength of an infantry company is not to exceed 115, so that in case of war new regiments would have to be formed probably, all of which would be volunteer, but the regular army would make a substantial first lien. The bill provides for the three battalion formation. The staff corps are increased about 40 percent and, with the exception of the adjutant general, inspector general and ordnance, are open to appointments from the volunteers or civil life.

The most noticeable change is that in the medical department, in which provision is made for a hospital corps of 2000 privates with the necessary non-commissioned officers, with a largely increased number of surgeons and assistant surgeons.

All officers and men serving in the sub-tropical countries are to have an increase of 25 percent in pay. Under the immediate control of the president, inhabitants of the new countries may be enlisted in the organizations there serving. The bill gives a total of 14 regiments of artillery, 12 of cavalry and 90 of infantry.

Chairman Hull's bill is cast on entirely different lines from General Miles' bill. The Miles bill is based on the theory of one soldier for 1000 population, while the Hull bill is based on the idea of a total force of 100,000, the organization being constructed so as to reach that total. General Miles provides for a general and for two lieutenant generals, while the Hull bill makes no provisions for a general and has but one lieutenant general.

Other important differences are: Hull bill, 30 regiments of infantry; Miles bill, 10 regiments of infantry. Hull bill, 12 regiments of cavalry; Miles bill, 15 regiments of cavalry. Hull bill, 15 regiments of artillery; Miles bill, 14 regiments of artillery and two regiments of field artillery.

The Hull bill in its first section sums up the reorganized army as follows: One lieutenant general, 6 major generals, 12 brigadier generals, 12 regiments of cavalry, a corps of artillery, 30 regiments of infantry.

An adjutant general's department, a quartermaster general's department, a subsistence department, a medical department, a pay department, a corps of engineers, an ordnance department, a signal corps, 30 post chaplains, the chief of the record and pension office, the offices of the army on the retired list, the professors, corps of cadets, an army service detachment and band at the United States military academy, and such other officers and enlisted men as may hereinafter be provided for, are also included. The regimental organization of the artillery arm of the army is discontinued, and that arm is designated as the corps of artillery. The distinction between coast and field artillery is similar to that in the Miles bill, but more elaborate in detail. The Atlantic division of the coast artillery includes the Atlantic and the Gulf seaboard and the coast of the Great Lakes, "and shall ultimately include the coast line of the West Indian possessions of the United States." The Pacific division is defined to include the Pacific seaboard, "and shall ultimately include the coast line of the various possessions of the United States in the Pacific ocean." The corps of artillery embraces 14 batteries of coast artillery and 24 field batteries. Each regiment of infantry consists of 12 companies, organized into three battalions of four companies each. The company strength in addition to commissioned and non-commissioned officers is 112 men. In various staff corps express provision is made that persons who have served as officers in the volunteer army in the war with Spain and persons in civil life may be appointed to various specified grades.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS ARE NOW NEAR THEIR HIGHEST PRICE.

They Are Queer Looking Octagonal Benches Built at the Base of the Pillars That Dot the Floor—Telephones—Other Exchanges.

New York, Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Only once before in the history of the New York Stock Exchange have seats on the floor of that institution been higher than they are at this moment, the latest quotation being \$29,500, or only \$3,000 less than the record price and thousands more than they were a few weeks ago.

This state of affairs means not only good business for the brokers now, but the moral certainty in their eyes of good business in the future. And there is no doubt in the minds of many besides the brokers themselves that in present conditions seats on the exchange are a highly good investment at \$50,000 or thereabout.

What a Stock Exchange Seat Is.
To the mind of the person unfamiliar with the actualities of Wall street it may be that the term "stock exchange seat" suggests a chair or holding in a row of pewlike benches in some sort of a meeting room. But the seats are nothing of the sort in fact.

The visitor to this lively town who decides to take in the stock exchange one of the sights in the busy hours looks down on a big floor thronged with rushing, pushing, yelling men. Here and there at regular intervals also he sees tall posts or pillars, each topped with a board, intersected by hundreds of thin rods that are carried on the ribs of the exchange. Around these posts the brokers stand thicker than anywhere else, and around them, too, the greatest activity is manifested. It is there that the actual trading is carried on. Those who gather about the Missouri Pacific post are dealing in the stock of that road and are known as the Missouri Pacific crowd, and there are as many "crowds" as there are titles of stock and posts.

It is at the foot of these posts that the seats are located, being hard wooden benches, built in octagonal form in such a way that the enlarged bases of the posts serve as backs. None uncomfortable seats were never contrived, but the broker who possesses one of them just now is pre-occupied to make money before it only be clever enough to take full advantage of his opportunities.

That doesn't mean that all the brokers are going to get rich immediately, now that business is picking up, since brokers, like other men, are sometimes deficient in cleverness, as was shown only the other day when several of them ran "up against it" to the tune of \$100,000 and more. It is certain, however, that there will be a new growth of Wall street fortunes in the next two or three years, and that the average man's fortune would be well looked after if he were not for the fact that with his money after he gets it.

Stock Exchange Telephones.
So many descriptions of the bustle and noise of the Stock Exchange have been written that it would be almost impossible for the freshest pen to say anything new on that subject.

But there is one feature of the Stock Exchange that still seems novel to the most familiar visitor—indeed it has not lost its freshness to all of the broker themselves—and that is the telephone system. The telephones, more than a hundred in number, are located in little stalls and rows and rows of them. At such busy times as the present the bells are ringing all the time, dozens at once occasionally, and as you look down upon the stalls and listen to the tinkling of the bells, so shrill as to be heard above the clatter of the floor, you wonder how any one can possibly hear the wire amid all that racket. And before you have ceased marveling at that score you are seized with a new wonder—how in the world can the broker on the floor tell when the bell of his own particular phone is ringing.

Perhaps you will ask one of the attendants in the gallery about it. If so, he will point solemnly to a part of the wall, where metallic flaps are constantly lifting themselves and sliding in and out, like a longer or shorter tube, and then shutting down again. The workings of these contrivances suggest nothing so much as winking, and if you listen to the attendant he will tell you that the entire system is known by the brokers and the employees as the winking machine.

When the telephone was a new institution at the exchange, a messenger boy used to rush out on the row of stalls whenever a bell sounded and notify the broker whose telephone had been rung. But this was altogether too slow for such a rapid and up to date organization as the exchange and some clever genius invented this method of displaying the numbers, to the great saving of time and brokerly patience as well.

The necessity of frequently glancing at the winkers to see if his telephone wants him has not been another cause for the broker's alertness to the winking before the phone's advent. You can get a pretty good idea as to just how far the sense of alertness has been developed among the Stock Exchange men by taking mental note of the levity with which the numbers are exposed, for the scheme is that each number shall be shown until the phone it represents has been answered.

Other Lively New York Exchanges.
The Stock Exchange is the most famous organization of its sort in New York, but there are several other exchanges, some of which are quite as lively, when business is good and quite as interesting to the casual visitor.

The Cotton Exchange is one of these, especially at this time of year, and the noise under its roof and the apparent confusion among its brokers are as marked as at the Stock Exchange. The Produce Exchange and the Consolidated Exchange are also pretty lively establishments. The consolidated is located on lower Broadway, not far from a stone's throw from the Stock Exchange, and its brokers, like the others, deal in stocks and bonds exclusively. The Stock Exchange was founded in 1792 and all its earliest transactions were held under the shade of a spreading tree. Later it met in Franco's tavern, once Washington's headquarters, and later still in diverse halls and the offices of its members. Its present home is comparatively new, but its history is quite as old and quite as interesting to the casual visitor.

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Every one knows on the globe, with the exception of Australia, produces wild flowers. There can be little doubt that the rose is one of the earth's oldest flowers. In Egypt it is depicted on a number of very early monuments, believed to date from 3000 to 3500 B. C. Rosewater, or the essence of roses, is mentioned by Homer in the "Iliad," and the allusion made to the flower in the proverbs of Solomon indicates that it had already been long known.

THE RED CROSS.

They, too, have heard the drumbeat. They follow the bugle's call. These who are swift with pity On the field where brave men fall.

When the battle boom is silent And the shouting thunder dies, They haste to the plain red sodder With the blood of sacrifice.

The flag that floats above them Is marked with a crimson stain, Pledge of a great compassion And the lifted hand divine.

That once for man's redemption Know earth's completest loss— These to the field of valor Bring low's immortal cross.

And so they follow the bugle And lead the drumbeat's call. But there's a gentle use of pity They spread the men who fall. —Ma per's Bazar.

TOO SURE OF HER MAN.

He Came to Tell Her Important News, but She Sent Him Off.

"There's no use of your saying a word!" exclaimed the woman of the house as soon as she had opened the door and glanced at the man standing outside. "I know you."

"But, ma'am!"

"I recognized you as soon as I saw you. You can't!"

"Ma'am!"

"You're the man who sold me a washing machine six months ago for \$6.50 that wasn't worth a snuck. It wouldn't!"

"All I wanted to tell you, ma'am, is!"

"It wouldn't wash anything. The longer you used it the dirtier the clothes got. You couldn't sell me anything now if you was to pay me for taking it. When a man loads me once, he won't ever have the chance to do it again. I can tell you that. I'll sell that washing machine back to you for 50 cents. It doesn't make any difference what you've got this time. I wouldn't touch it with a ten foot pole, and you can talk until you are gray. It won't do any good."

"Madam!" yelled the man, who had been dancing about impatiently, "your kitchen roof is blazing where that iron stovepipe runs up through it! That's what I stopped to!"

"Good land! Why didn't you say so? What did you want to stand there talking for when the house is burning up? Run over to that grocery store on the corner and turn in an alarm! Fire! Fire!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Stage in Shakespeare's Time.

John Clayton Collins, the distinguished essayist and Quarterly Reviewer, has been lecturing on the theater of Shakespeare's time. The typical theater then was of wood, circular or hexagonal in form, being modeled externally on the general structure of the old amphitheaters for bull and bear baiting. The interior was arched after the manner of an inn yard. The pit was scooped by the sun, while the actors were protected by a thatched penthouse. The scenery was supplied by the imagination of the audience, but what was lacking in scenery was made up in noise and bustle, things being kept very lively in that direction. The most numerous class among the audience were roistering apprentices.

On the stage and in other parts were fashionable dandies, swashbucklers, writers and actors. These, it is interesting to know, always had a free pass. The play lasted two hours on an average, and, considering the noise and the scowls which accompanied the performance, one was, Mr. Collins presumed, not sorry when "the actors dropped on their knees to pray for the queen."

New York harbor has about 400 tug-boats and the average run is about \$80 a day. This makes a daily business of \$12,000, or \$72,000 a week, or \$3,744,000 a year, which gives us an idea of the amount of shipping that is handled in port annually. As many as 300 ships have entered that harbor in a day. The price of a tug ranges between \$5,000 and \$12,000. A first class 20 footer, with hull and engines right, is worth \$10,000.

Store Full of Xmas Gifts.

Watches, Diamonds, Rings, Pins, Sterling Silver Novelties, Cut Glass, Pottery, Fans and Umbrellas. This space will only permit us to mention a few of the many beautiful things we have. You are invited to see for yourself and a comparison of prices will be beneficial to you.



Select your Christmas gifts now while stock is complete.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Combs and Brushes, Leather Goods, Medallions, Picture Frames, Choice Calendars, Fountain Pens \$1 to \$4.

...ALL AT...

ANDERSON'S, The Bookdealer and Stationer, 75 Main Street.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all applications for water connections must be made on or before Dec. 10, in order to secure work being done before next spring. This is made necessary by the objections to opening the streets through frost.

John H. Emigh, Commissioner of Public Works.

Boston Store. Boston Store.

NORTH ADAMS, DEC. 8, 1893.

WEATHER—Snow or rain tonight, warmer tomorrow, variable winds.

Seventeen Days Before...Christmas...

Are you beginning to prepare?

A few helpful thoughts.

A pair of Wool Blankets. Silverware. Just what you want in novelties of all descriptions. A Dress Pattern in either black or fancy goods will make the women of your household happy. Sofa Pillows. Not many left just enough to satisfy your desire for a handsome pillow. A set of Fire Linen. Our Handkerchiefs. Of course we have everything we are expected to and we never disappoint.

Telephone—North Adams, 107-2.

BOSTON STORE, Blackinton Block.

Holiday Goods at the Nut Shell
From now until January 1, 1894, we will sell sealed goods as follows:
1 quart bottle Whiskey, 100 Proof, 1 quart bottle Fine Old Port Wine, 1 quart bottle Fine Old Sherry Wine, All for \$1.50.
J. B. Keane & Co.
15 Center Street.
Orders by mail promptly delivered.

Troy Cash Grocery Company

Our advice to all housekeepers, and especially to laboring people, why not buy for cash and save money. We can save all who will buy from us 25 cents on every dollar's worth you buy. Look over our following prices and you will see for yourself that what we say is the truth.

Best Citron, per pound,	15	5 packages Corn Starch, only	25
3 cans Tomatoes, Corn or Succotash,	25	4 packages Farina,	25
4 cans Peas or Beans,	25	All kinds pure Spices, per pound,	25
1 can Best Rice,	25	Dried Raspberries, in 1 pound pack-	18
1 package Soda Biscuits,	25	ages,	10
6 pounds Pearl Tapioca,	25	Dried Blackberries, in 1 pound pack-	18
7 pound Best Laundry Starch,	25	ages,	10
7 cans American Sardines,	25	Dried Blueberries, in 1 pound pack-	18
4 cans Mustard Sardines,	25	ages,	10
1 package Sueted Hams,	25	Evaporated Apples, 2 pounds for	15
8 packages Clean Lard Cuts,	25	Evaporated Peaches, 2 pounds for	25
8 pounds Rolled Oats,	25	2-pound cans of all kinds of Jam,	15
4 packages 4 Piece Meat,	25	4 cans Po ash,	25
2 pounds Salt Bird Meat,	25	4 boxes Soda Polish,	25
2 cans Boston Baked Beans,	25	4 packages Bird Crackers,	25
4 pounds Best Raisins,	25	Pigs Feet, Tongue, Roast and Corn	25
Soaps of all kinds, 5 bars,	20	Beef, per can,	20
3 pounds M-x-a Cakes,	25	5 pounds Prun-s,	25
2 pounds Full Cream Cheese,	25	4 pounds New Dates,	25
4 quarts White Beans,	25	A quart bottle Pure Maple Syrup,	25
5 quarts yellow or green Peas,	25	A quart bottle Worcestershire Sauce,	25
30-pound best of Jelly, only,	50	8 cans Magnolia Brand Milk,	25
10 packages Raisin Pies,	10	8 pound packages Glaze Starch,	15
No. 6 Broom, best made,	17	4 pound packages Gold Dust,	18
Pure Lard, per pound,	7	David's Eucalypti, per pound,	18
Best Pork, per pound,	7	Chester's Baking Powder, per pound,	27
Best Creamery Butter, 1 pound prints,	25	Cream Baking Powder, per pound,	27
Lion Coffee, per pound,	14	New Honey, per pound,	10
Good Drinking Coffee, only,	19	French Beans, per dozen,	19
Java and Mocha Coffee, per pound,	35	All kinds of Tea, per pound,	35
Roasted Nuts, per pound, only,	11	8 pounds New Buckwheat,	25
Extra Large Christmas Candles,	10	Three 10-pound sacks Table Salt,	25
Peaches, Pineapples, Pears, Straw-	10	8 or 10 lbs or Oysters,	25
berries, Raspberries and Black-	10	8-pound can Clam Chowder,	15
berries, per can,	10	4 pounds Oyster Crackers,	25
Best Light Molasses, per gallon,	40	Beef Consommé, per pound,	20
Good Cook or Molasses, per gallon,	30	Best Cocoa, in 1-2 pound cans,	20
Best Syrup, per gallon,	30	16-pound nail pure Lard Lard,	75
Prepared Buckwheat, per package,	12 and 17	4 pounds Oyster Crackers,	25
All kinds Tobacco, per pound,	30	1-3 barrel best Bread Flour,	8
5-pound pail Raspberry, Strawberry	30	1 barrel best Bread Flour,	8
or Currant Jelly, per pail,	10	Popcorn, per package,	8

All other goods sold cheaper than elsewhere. We guarantee all goods to be best quality and fresh goods. All goods delivered free. Orders delivered Saturday until 11 p. m. Remember the place and number.

TROY CASH GROCERY, 41 Eagle St.

North Adams. RUDNICK BROS., Prop.

SKATES AND SLEDs.

Every boy and girl wants a pair of skates. They want the best make at the lowest prices. We keep the Barney & Berry skates. Known wherever ice freezes.

Also a large stock of Sleds and Jumpers.

Alderman & Carlisle,

Successor to E. B. Pennington & Co.

98 Main Street.

Inducements for Cash Grocery Buyers.

As an inducement to cash grocery purchasers, I am issuing the accompanying card, which contains itself. The presents given consist of 8 Silverware, Glassware, Candles and Toilet Sets. You get the finest groceries on the market at low prices, yet when you fill the card, your choice of a present awaits you free.

This Card is Worth Money to You.

Always Bring This Card that we may punch from it the amount of your purchase. When your purchases amount to \$10.00, bring this card and \$1.00 and we will make you a present of a \$2.50 article.

Charles C. Fisher,
No. Grocer, Cor. River and Eagle Sts.
50 50 50 50 50 50 50 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
5
10 10

NOTED FOREIGN ARTISTS COMING TO AMERICA.

New York Is Getting to Be
the Great Art Center
of the World.

(Copyright, 1898.)

A DISTINGUISHED American artist who has spent many years of his life in Paris remarked to some friends recently, and he seemed to believe what he said, that the time was not so very far distant when New York would be the art center of the world. He did not fix a definite number of years within which

they were fascinated with their new surroundings, that the boulevards of Paris were no longer interesting to them after having seen Broadway and Fifth avenue, that they were captivated with the enterprise of our newspapers, charmed with the "simplicity and home life" of the West, and lost in admiration over the imposing statues to be seen in our public parks.

These manifold attractions have doubtless visibly affected M. Duran, Boldini, Madrazo, Chartran and De la Gandara, but in this bewitching round of pleasure it is not too absurd to assume that they are also combining business. Each artist transacts his business through a dealer, who attends to such matter of fact details as arranging for the sittings.

The pecuniary reward to the artist is of a rather substantial character. Here, for example, are M. Duran's established

streaked with gray. He wears a heavy, two pointed beard. You would never mistake him for anything else but a Frenchman. His studio, simply but handsomely fitted up, is in the Boussoy-Valladon building in Fifth avenue. He works for an hour or two in the morning and about as long in the afternoon, if the light is good.

During Duran's previous visit to this country I was present at the Chase School of Art when M. Duran addressed the students. It is not likely that one-third of the young men and women present understood six consecutive words that he said, yet the speaker was followed with the closest attention. He seemed to have the faculty of making his meaning clear by his actions. Upon a frame at his side were various paintings, or rather studies, by the students. M. Duran, while he talked, would constantly refer to these works, pointing

Spain. M. Madrazo wears a heavy black beard. With his son, who resembles him somewhat, although taller, he has his studios in the life building. He has been the recipient of many social attentions since he has been in this country and once in awhile gives a studio reception, for which, it is almost superfluous to say, invitations are eagerly sought.

M. Madrazo is not a rapid worker and will leave a canvas untouched for days at a time until he feels just like taking it up again. His annual portrait exhibition at the Julius Oehme gallery attracts a large and fashionable attendance. This season M. Madrazo will return to New York and is having a stu-

Younger than the others, yet already conspicuous for his ability, is Antonio de la Gandara. He was born in Paris in 1862. His father was a Spaniard. In Paris he has gained distinction through his portraits of fashionably gowned women. His most noted portrait is perhaps that of Sarah Bernhardt. He had a studio last season in the Durand-Ruel building in Fifth avenue. There

servants. The four faculties met in congregation and were presided over by the vice-chancellor. The position of vice-chancellor was merely formal. For the purpose of administration all the scholars, including the masters of arts, were divided into four nations—of Gaul, Picardy, Normandy and England. This was an arrangement not going back to the origin of the university, though students from the same country had from the first clubbed together. Each nation was governed by a proctor and possessed a seal.

The students were mostly gathered into different colleges, hostels and pedagogues, and in 1429 the class of matriculants, or unattached students, was abolished. The corporate institution in Paris is and other northern universities embraced only masters, not students, and for this reason it was not until late in the fourteenth century that, first in Germany, this body, called the studium generale, began to take the name of the universitas, or union—a word which has before and since been used to include students of all grades.

Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

The revocation of the edict of Nantes, which took place on Oct. 22, 1685, has become stamped as one of the most notable and interesting events of the seventeenth century. The edict, which was signed at the town of Nantes by Henry IV in 1598, was a tolerant measure, giving the Protestants power for the free exercise of their religion, also a share in the administration of justice and the privilege of being appointed to different posts of trust and honor. It was suddenly revoked after 87 years by Louis XIV, who was too shortsighted to foresee how much loss of capital and industry his action would entail on France. About 500,000 of the most industrious of the working class-

London's Lord Mayor's Show.

The great municipal pageant known as the lord mayor's show, which year after year attracts such crowds of people to London, is the most direct survival of the great pageants and festivities which played so prominent a part in England during medieval times. Its origin may be traced as far back as the thirteenth century, when King John, in the year 1215, first granted to London a lord mayor, on condition that each new one that was selected by the city should first be presented for the approval of the king or his judges. Thus were originated the historic processions which in olden times used to proceed with so much state and splendor every 29th of October to the king's palace at Westminster, where the judges sat. Later came into vogue the more picturesque water pageants, when the mayor went to Westminster by water, attended by the houses of the various companies marshaled and hung with emblazoned shields. Some authorities fix the year 1366 as the original date of these aquatic pageants, but the claim for Sir John Norman, who was lord mayor in 1361, the distinction of being the first lord mayor who was rowed to Westminster. Certainly there is a record of his proceeding in such state, dressed in a long scarlet gown, with a black velvet hood and rich gold collar, and being rowed down the Thames with silver oars, but in the accounts of the Grocers' company we find mention made some 11 years earlier of an item of expenditure for the hiring of barges for such a procession.

When the lord mayor traveled to Westminster by way of the city, the pageant was very much the same as it is today. All the various trades were represented, and when possible some special exhibition was introduced, which bore some punning allusion to the name and occupation of the lord mayor. For instance, in 1415, when John Wells of the Grocers' company was elected lord mayor, there was an exhibition of the four wheels running with wine casks for the day at the Conduit, in Chancery, which were attended by three maidens dressed to represent Mercy, Grace and Piety, whose duty it was to offer wine to all comers. Around the wheels were arranged trees laden with oranges, lemons, dates and almonds, placed there in allusion to the mayor's trade being that of a grocer. Later, in 1501, when William Web was mayor, there appeared in his procession a sea monster, a child representing Nature sat, distaff in hand, weaving a web. Perhaps the greatest difference in the old civic pageants and those of today was that until the year 1712 the lord mayor used to ride in them on horseback, there being until this date no lord mayor's carriage in existence.

What the original lord mayor's coach was like it is impossible to say, for beyond the fact that it was built in 1712 no further account of it seems to have been kept. In 1757 the gorgeous equipage which is still in use on these occasions was built at a cost of \$5,225, which money was raised by subscriptions of \$200 from each of the several aldermen then "under the chair," who entered into an agreement that every gentleman who was elected an alderman should on his admittance contribute a little subscription of \$500 toward the expense of building the coach and every lord mayor the sum of \$500, which money was to go solely for the purpose of ornamentation and decoration. Who the builder of the coach was is not known, but the beautiful panels are said to be the work of Cipriani, and the original heraldic devices are attributed to Cotton. George III's coach builder and one of the foundation members of the Royal Academy.

In old days, judging from all accounts, the glories of the pageant seem to have been even greater than they are at the present time. Then the lord mayor was literally king of the city, and on the day he accepted office poets of fame wrote odes to celebrate the event. So great were the glories of this day of civic celebration and so splendid the pageant held in honor of it that not only did the common people throng to witness the scene, but even the nobles and the king came to witness the splendor. For long time the royal party occupied a certain balcony at the corner of Paternoster row, but later on the house of a Mr. Barclay, situated opposite Bow church, was given over to their use.

From an early date it appears that it was customary for the lord mayor and the sheriffs to give a large banquet after the day's proceedings, from which the company rose in time to attend evening prayers at St. Paul's cathedral. Gradually, however, the latter part of the preceding seems to have died out, although the banquet is still a time honored institution. There is also recorded in connection with this banquet a curious custom which took place regularly at the feast—viz, the fool (who was formerly one of the lord mayor's household) was bound by the countess of his office to leap, clothes and all, into a large bowl of custard which stood in the center of the table.

When Grant Ran West.

In September, 1875, there was a reunion of the Army of the Cumberland at Upton, N. Y., at which President Grant, General Sherman, General Hooker, General Slocum and Governor Seymour were present.

Long and loud cries arose for "Grant, Grant!" who, slowly rising from his chair, expressed his pleasure at being with his friends, but his dislike at being asked to speak and his diffidence in doing so.

"But there are those," he added dryly and pointing to Sherman and others, "who are not troubled with any sort of diffidence."

The three generals present made witty, telling speeches, and then arose cries for "Seymour, Seymour!"

The governor, who had been the defeated Democratic candidate against Grant for the presidency in 1868, came forward and said:

"I think I have some soldierly traits myself. At all events, General Grant, you must acknowledge that in a little contest you and I had a few years ago you ran a great deal better and farther than I did."

This telling allusion to the presidential contest brought down the house, General Grant, convulsed with laughter, rose and bowed his acknowledgments.

Princess Chimay is now figuring as the head of an art and literary society. But, then, art and literature are in no wise to blame for it.



RAIMUNDO DE MADRAZO.

this welcome innovation would take place—in fact, he allowed that it might be a half century hence, which was a tolerably safe margin. Whether or not the metropolis of the new world is destined to be the place in which all that is lofty and beautiful in art shall be created at an uncertain date, in the dim future, it seems to be a fair assumption that as an art purchasing center it is today unequalled.

This is due to the fact that almost every female member of the more or less mythical Four Hundred appears to be consumed by a desire to have her portrait painted by some noted artist from foreign shores. And even in such a lofty calling as portrait painting the well known laws of supply and demand hold good. As Mohammed would not in every case go to the mountain, the mountain has very wisely seen fit to come to Mohammed, the prophet in this case being represented by those of the fashionable women of America who either object to sea travel or are unwilling to undergo the ordeal of "sittings," except in the comfortable and familiar surroundings of their own homes.

Several years ago Theobald Chartran looked up his studio in Paris and decided to pay us a visit. He was taken with the country and the people. The compliment was returned, and he has been here every season since. Then, nearly two years ago, came Raimundo de Madrazo. He painted the portraits of many people prominent in society and public life and came back to us again last fall, bringing with him his son, Frederigo de Madrazo, who works like a name that has been distinguished in art for generations. Next we welcomed the talented "society" painter, Antonio de la Gandara. Then came the genius, Giovanni Boldini, and



THEOBALD CHARTRAN.
Copyright, 1898, by A. DUPONT.

Copyright, 1898.

A GROUP OF WORLD FAMOUS ARTISTS.

perhaps to the high lights or shadows, the students quickly grasping his criticism. The two strong points that he made, and he asked the students to remember them particularly, were: Study nature faithfully, constantly; draw your inspiration from it. Cultivate simplicity.

Giovanni Boldini, who always writes his name Jean Boldini, by the way, does not in appearance suggest the artist at all. One of the foremost figures in the world of art, he is by birth an Italian—he was born in Ferrara in 1845—by choice a Parisian. He is rather short in stature, thick set, light complexioned and has the bearing of an energetic business man. He is not fond of giving, or receiving flattery and has a habit of expressing himself tersely and to the point. He likes America and says so. He does not like some of our institutions and also says so. His exhibition of portraits, including the famous Whistler, was an event of the first importance during the past art season in New York.

M. Boldini's studio was a small room, cozily but not elaborately furnished, in the Boussoy-Valladon building. He worked the greater part of the day, when he was in the mood. He is a great admirer of Whistler and Sargent. Beyond that he says he knows nothing of American art. His favorite subject—and this he shares in common with his confreres—is a beautiful woman; after that children and horses. The one disagreeable feature of his stay here was the difficulty that he had with the customs authorities over the pictures that he brought for exhibition purposes. A pastel of Verdi was secured by subterfuge by an emissary of the customs house and retained. Boldini felt very bad about this. He said before he left that any one who would get it back from the government could keep it.

Few of the foreign artists have won a higher place in the esteem of Americans than Raimundo de Madrazo. He is rather short and slender. Of Spanish birth, he, like Boldini, has chosen Paris as his home. For generations his ancestors were the official painters to the court of

Spain. He constructed for him under his own supervision in an up town street, just off of Fifth avenue, near the park.

A man who by his appearance would attract attention anywhere, who seems to be a true type of the man of the world is Theobald Chartran. He is just as much a Frenchman today as when he first visited these shores five years ago. He speaks English rather more fluently—that is all. His studio is on the top floor of the new Astor court, adjoining the Waldorf-Astoria on the west. He and Mme. Chartran live at the Waldorf-Astoria, as also do Boldini and Duran. Madrazo lives at the Holland. M. Chartran works rapidly. An illustration of this is the time that it took him to paint President McKinley's portrait, just after the latter had been elected to his high office. He left New York for Canton, O., on a Friday afternoon. He had his first sitting the following Tuesday, two more sittings on Thursday and a short one on Friday. That evening he started for New York. The portrait was scarcely dry, but he brought it with him. On Saturday, just after his arrival, he added the finishing touches and on Monday it was placed on view at the Knoedler gallery in Fifth avenue. It was a strikingly good portrait, too, and now hangs in the Carnegie Art gallery in Pittsburgh.

M. Chartran is an inveterate theatergoer. He is particularly fond of the opera. Two seasons ago he attended the performance of "Siegfried"—the memorable occasion when his friend, Jean de Reszke, sang with such great success the title role for the first time. M. Chartran led the chorus of those who shouted "Bravo!" at the close of the forging of the sword scene in the first act. During the entrance he felled down on the margin of his program a rough sketch of De Reszke beside the forge, with uplifted sword. The next day he placed this impression on canvas in black and white, introducing a little color for the high lights. This hasty sketch, admired by all who saw it, served as the basis for his salon picture of this year, which has received high praise from the French critics.

Lincoln the night of his assassination. He is now in Boston, whether he went to find the picture, only to learn that it had perished in the great Boston fire. Besides his son, Scott, the New York physician, Admiral Schley has two other children, Virginia, who is married to Mr. Wortley, an English gentleman, nephew of the Earl of Wortley, and Frank, who is in the regular army. Lord Francis Hope, who married the once frisky May Yoho, the burlesque actress, is about to sell his collection of pictures, one of the most famous in

CARLOS DURAN.
(1898.)

he painted the portraits of several women prominent in the world of society, among them Mrs. Burke Roche. New York was a revelation to him—an agreeable one, he it said—and he, too, is to return this season. M. de la Gandara told me one day that he was more particularly impressed with the ceaseless activity of New York than anything else.

"The first few days of my stay here I was absolutely bewildered," he said. "Such activity! Such ceaseless motion! In the hotels swift elevators ascending, swift elevators descending. Out of doors tram cars rushing by in every direction, railroads thundering over one's head with deafening noise, pedestrians rushing hither and thither, busy, hurried, never stopping. In this country 'flâneur,' sweet flâneur, is unknown. New York is imposing but especially so when night comes, when the lights glitter. The aspect becomes grandiose, sublime, with those immense structures rearing their roofs to the skies or almost seeming to descend from them. As for women—nowhere have I seen any as handsome. With their superb allure, their beautiful figures, they have all the beauty of the English woman, but with far more animation, more 'finesse' and more 'verve.' How is it that in such a country 'flâneur,' that sweet flâneur, can be unknown?"

JAMES CLARENCE HYDE.

The Earliest Universities.

"When were universities first established?" is a question that has occurred to many people. It is perfectly natural that this question should arise, for thoughtful people must often have wondered when mental culture first became of such importance as to necessitate the foundation of a university.

The earliest university was the medical school of Salerno, which was closed in 1817 after a life of about 1,000 years. The two models of all the other old universities were those of Bologna and Paris, the former a law school, the latter making theology its chief concern, both founded in the second half of the twelfth century, an epoch when the advantages that were to accrue to the world from certain studies were strongly felt. The University of Paris had from the outset four faculties or branches of study— theology, canon law, medicine and arts. But the study of arts, including logic and rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music and astronomy, was regarded as merely preliminary to the others, which alone, as attacking vital problems, entitled the university to its high privileges.

Hence, upon inception as a matter of arts, a man did not cease to be called a "scholar"—a word which has consequently come to imply study and learning outside the three professions. It was the elucidation of theology which was above all desired and expected from the university, and the faculty of theology was organized more like a learned academy than as a seminary.

The constitutions of universities are various and for the most part complicated. In Paris there were in each faculty three degrees—those of bachelor, licentiate and master or doctor. Three years' study was required for a master in arts, and he must be 21 years of age. Five years' study more was required for the first degree in theology. The instruction was entirely by lectures, and the only exercises were disputations. Each faculty was presided over by a dean and had two deans and other

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es left the country, taking with them immense sums of money and those arts and manufactures which had been a great source of wealth to the government.

A numerous body of refugees left their native country for the more peaceful shores of England and America. Of those who went to England, many of them settled in Spitalfields, and plied their trade of silk weaving, where they displayed their superior taste and skill in the richness and variety of the silks and brocades and also lace strings which they produced. At the present day many families may still be found whose names denote French origin, and the silk manufactured in the neighborhood of the great manufactory they adopted, and when an ordinance banished all the Protestant clergy, the government seemed perplexed that the people voluntarily shared in their exile. At last it was ordered that all who attempted to leave the country should be confined to the galleys, but even that did not prevent enormous numbers escaping to England, Holland, Germany and other places. This great loss to France was certainly not expected or intended, and the departure of so much capital and skill was felt for many years, if not to the present day.

A New Explosive.

Much is claimed for the new French explosive named "Promethee," the composition of which is now made known as consisting, in its solid portion, of 56 per cent of potash, 20 per cent manganese dioxide and 20 per cent ferric oxide—this being triturated, mixed in a mill and filled into cartridges. A permeable cartridge is employed to facilitate the penetration of the oil, the latter consisting of 50 per cent of petroleum and 10 per cent of bitter almonds. This prepared liquid—which is not applied to the cartridge until just before use—is stored in metal flasks holding about one-tenth of a gallon; 2.2 pounds of the explosive contain 1.65 pounds of earthenware contents and .55 pound of the oil, this quantity being sufficient to impregnate the cartridge.

Bishop Doane, the Episcopal churchman who leads the party opposed to divorce, is probably the only American who always wears knee breeches after the manner of the English church clergy.

Vogel, another Wagnerian tenor, has just carried off a prize at the Bavarian cattle show. Federewski, the pianist, has taken up the breeding of Scotch cattle on his Polish estate. Mrs. Stanton Dobbs and Mme. Calve take to the sea in a private engine, and all will pay no nation to put its money into battleships.

Of late it seems to have become the fashion among European musical celebrities to go in for horse or cattle breeding. Jean de Reszke has won numerous prizes for his stud. Heinrich

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE.

One of the first things that Israel Zangwill did when he arrived in Chicago was to go to the Jewish quarter and visit his old friend and playmate, Abraham Halprin.

Although the Kaiser has an inordinate love of dress, he makes a point of never throwing away clothes until they are well worn, and a room in the old castle at Berlin is specially reserved for a tailor, who is permanently employed

there in executing repairs. The emperor generally has two dozen pairs of white military gloves in use, and these are frequently cleaned and mended. Should a pair wear out more quickly than in William's opinion it ought to do, the white glove receives a severe rebuke.

Colonel Van D. Wicker, now a resident of Sedalia, Mo., was during 1857-8 English in trade for a short time, but

ther of the present king of Spain. The Order of Christina was conferred on him by the queen in recognition of his services.

A third of the money now floating in the United States treasury is contributed by the New Haven Railroad company, and from street railways the state now derives \$132,000 in taxes, while ten years ago only about \$15,000 was obtained.

Every day when the weather is favorable John Ruskin is out of doors and, accompanied by his wife, walks for a

man of his years. He occupies a part of each day in playing chess. His eyesight remains almost entirely unimpaired.

Among the 780,000 persons employed in Russia's factories about 200,000 are women. The New Haven Railroad company, and from street railways the state now derives \$132,000 in taxes, while ten years ago only about \$15,000 was obtained.

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Lincoln the night of his assassination. He is now in Boston, whether he went to find the picture, only to learn that it had perished in the great Boston fire.

Besides his son, Scott, the New York physician, Admiral Schley has two other children, Virginia, who is married to Mr. Wortley, an English gentleman, nephew of the Earl of Wortley, and Frank, who is in the regular army.

Lord Francis Hope, who married the once frisky May Yoho, the burlesque actress, is about to sell his collection of pictures, one of the most famous in

England, to cover most of his debts, having failed recently for \$3,000,000. He sank about \$20,000 in backing theatrical ventures, chiefly the Lyric theater, where May Yoho acted.

If one-half of what is claimed for the new electric engine materializes, it will pay no nation to put its money into battleships.

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There are 600,000 people employed in Italy in rearing such animals.

